

CHANGING HEALTH PLACARDS TO PRODUCE BETTER FEELING HERE

THE announcement of Lieut. James E. Lavery that the placards required to be placed in the windows of certain El Paso establishments were not properly worded and that they would be modified marks a concession to a very pronounced and quite general sentiment here in El Paso that this city was being made the object of a discrimination as unfair as it was insulting, and that it was insulting whether intentionally or not.

Too much emphasis has been placed on social diseases in this health certificate campaign and the result has been that an impression has been created that El Paso restaurants, cafes and soda fountains have been dangerous harboring places for those diseases.

Moreover, the requirement that all women and girl employees, as well as all men, submit themselves to examination to determine whether or not they were infected was insulting by implication and most humiliating. Little wonder that self-respecting women employees preferred to lose their positions rather than go through the ordeal. For to consent to an examination meant practically a tacit agreement that it was advisable and justifiable while to refuse to submit to it might be considered by some a confession of infection and a desire to keep it secret by avoiding examination.

Little wonder that the requirement aroused the indignation also of employers of women, employers who were not in the habit of taking into their service the riff raff of the streets and who had no intention of standing by and allowing their employees to be subjected to a humiliation which as applied to themselves personally, they would have considered deeply insulting.

The indignation which some other employers would have felt was tempered by a patriotic desire to cooperate with the military authorities in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the soldiers, whether the requirements were just or unjust, and they submitted accordingly. Employers who held out, however, in refusing to yield to a demand which they considered degrading by implication, received the support of some of the strongest and most upright elements of the city's citizenship.

Their protests were not based on any inclination to be wilfully in opposition to military wishes. They were perfectly zealous to safeguard the physical and moral welfare of both soldiers and civilians, but they objected to the costs, insinuating and very public means employed.

It happens that the state of Texas requires the registration by doctors and pharmacists of every person seeking treatment for the disease which the army has been seeking to combat. These lists are forwarded at intervals to Austin, where they form a permanent record, available, naturally, to military authorities on request. It is taken for granted that every person infected would have to seek treatment and that by means of the state's list anyone interested might quickly ascertain if infected persons were being employed in restaurants and other places where food and drink is served. If it were called to their attention, employers would be quick enough to get rid of diseased persons, recognizing at once the menace to health of others and to their own business.

Or, if it were not desired to make use of the state's information, it would be possible to ask for general physical examinations without laying stress publicly on the social disease feature. These, then, could have been conducted without humiliation; without directing suspicion at good girls as well as bad girls and decent men as well as the indecent; without, in short, classifying self-respecting working girls as prostitutes. Compelling the latter to undergo frequent examinations for disease is a matter of common practice wherever commercialized vice is tolerated by law—which it is not in El Paso.

There seemed an element of discrimination in it, for only those engaged in handling food and drinks were obliged to undergo this humiliation, though it is generally admitted that the disease may be transmitted through the handling of other commodities. Additional discrimination appeared to exist in the fact that in other Texas cities where troops are stationed, no such drastic requirements were made.

It is unfortunate that this embarrassing and distasteful matter has come up, for it has put many good people in El Paso in the position of opposing an official request aimed at the welfare of the soldiers—and all El Pasoans want

to do all that is possible for the soldiers. But they want to do it without submitting to degradation themselves. And they want to do it without making people the country over wonder whether El Paso is so rotten that the government was obliged to intervene with the most drastic physical requirement ever heard of in order to protect the soldiers.

There are indications now that the subject having been viewed in its true light, the desired results may be achieved effectively and with cordial cooperation but without casting the basest of suspicions upon innocent people.

Pardon And Try Mooney

ACTION by Gov. Stephens of California in commuting to life imprisonment the sentence of death imposed on Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder in connection with a bomb explosion which took ten lives on the day of San Francisco's preparedness parade is as unsatisfactory as was the death sentence itself.

It has been pointed out that intense class feeling has been stirred up over this Mooney affair, labor interests generally taking the view that Mooney was convicted on perjured testimony framed up by interests hostile to labor and seeking to make a labor leader appear unpatriotic and murderous. After Mooney's conviction, one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution was indicted on a charge of perjury and while he was acquitted, the doubt cast upon the Mooney trial remained. Since that time many persons, including the judge who presided at Mooney's trial, have asked that he have a retrial or a new trial in order to get rid of the suspicion that Mooney had not received justice in court.

That was the chief motive back of the petitions filed with the governor for clemency in Mooney's case. If the governor had pardoned him, it would have been possible to try him on one of the other murder charges pending against him in connection with the same dynamite tragedy and whatever the verdict resulting, there would have been a public sentiment that justice had been done.

But no such action is possible now that his sentence has been commuted to life imprisonment. This sentence is sufficient to hold him forever and bar any other judicial efforts to determine whether or not he really did have something to do with the dynamite outrage.

The feeling now exists in labor circles that the same alleged perjured testimony which brought a death sentence upon Mooney now operates to keep him in prison for life—a living death. And the feeling will grow more acute, rather than less. The great need in this country and in all countries today is to harmonize capital and labor. Gov. Stephens has widened the breach.

The governor's decision was wrong. If Mooney was responsible for any one of those lives lost, life imprisonment is too good for him. If not responsible, life imprisonment is a terrible injustice to him. He is either guilty or innocent. He ought to have had another trial to prove which. Gov. Stephens can pardon Mooney and then let the law take its orderly course in the matter of new proceedings. He ought to do that.

They are getting plenty of vodka in Russia now, thus making it truly Bolshevistic.

President Wilson's determination to administer the duties of his office in the United States even when he is thousands of miles away in another country heightens the conviction that a vice president is designed to be almost wholly ornamental.

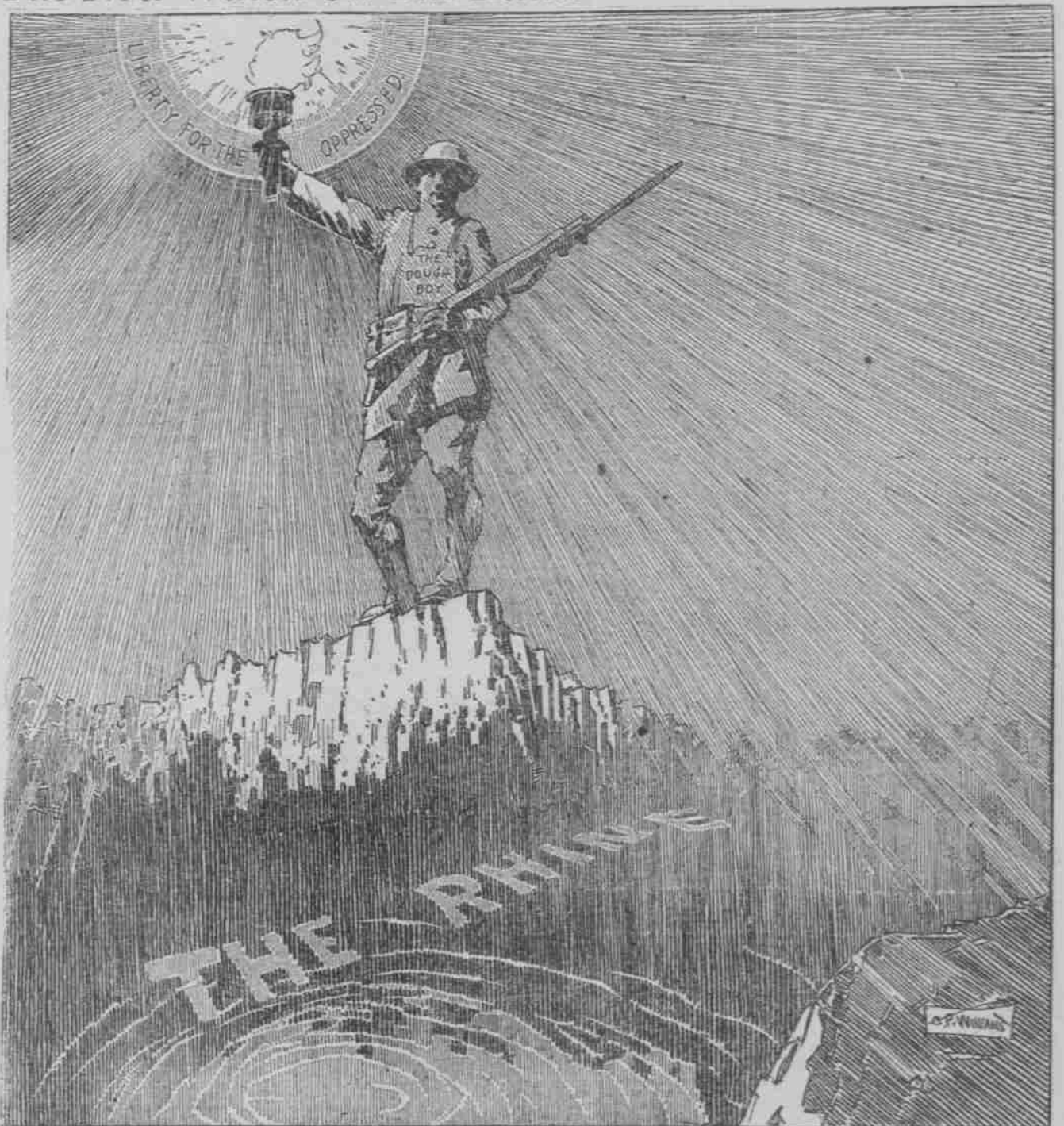
Henry Ford may yet put wheels on those Eagle boats and make 'em do something useful on the farm.

In Tucson and Phoenix everybody has to wear an influenza mask, which ought to be great stuff for the individual dodging his creditors.

Almost invariably the soldier who grouches most about mess is getting better feed than he ever had before entering the army.

The New Watch On The Rhine

By O. P. Williams



Japanese Trade Experts Are Already At Work In Mexico Railroad Passenger Business Here Is On The Increase

THERE is already a noticeable change in the activities of the Japanese traders along the western coast of Mexico since the signing of the armistice," said F. H. Gandoval, of San Diego, Cal. "Their trade experts are busy studying the situation in Mexico with the view of extending the trade of that little island empire; and, unless the merchants of the United States awaken, they will soon find that they are unable to meet successfully in many things the competition of these keen people. The United States may not need for some little time an outlet for surplus goods, but war induced conditions will soon pass away and this country will need all the trade field that may be had. If other countries have already taken charge of the routes and are supplying satisfactory the people of a section, the Americans will find it hard to displace them. The first nation that gets satisfactory goods at reasonable prices to a section will be the one that will most probably hold the field. The United States hasn't enough people to use up all it will produce forever, and now is the time that it should have an eye on the future."

There is a belt of land beginning in Kansas and continuing down through Oklahoma and Texas having the geological formation which is best suited to the production of oil and it is in this belt the Ranger fields is located," said H. M. Levering. "The San Antonio country is also in this belt and has better prospects of developing into an oil field than any other section of that country. Texas is already the greatest oil producing state in the union and if another of the Ranger and Beaumont caliber should be developed, it could not be equaled by any in the world."

Many people have labored under the impression that business would not sprout up noticeably for six or eight months after the cessation of hostilities, or that cross country tourists would not increase for possible a year," said H. D. McGraw, of the consolidated ticket office. "Their opinions are shattered by the increase in railroad traffic through El Paso, which is in no greater proportion than the rest of the country. Hitherto telegraphic reports from conductors, as they neared El Paso, showed unoccupied accommodations to meet the demand threefold; and in some areas."

Little Interviews

The Young Lady Across The Way

Even As Knockers

There's An Argument

By ANN BLESNER.

Short Snatches

From Everywhere

By ANN BLESNER.

He Draws A

Check.

By Tad

STUPID

Change Of Subjects

Uncle Walt's Denatured Poem.

Change Of Subjects

STAYIN' for dinner when you're invited is just like pickin' money off a rosebush. After a promoter gets through talkin' it up we allow wonder why he don't keep it all for himself.

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WALT MASON.

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald of This Date, 1904.

A REPORT comes from Tokyo that the Japanese have occupied and retained the summit of 292 metre hill, a dominating height said to be the key to Port Arthur. This important position has been the object of considerable fighting and many men have been sacrificed to occupy it. Reports from both Tokyo and St. Petersburg indicate that there has been isolated skirmishes of considerable severity in the Manchurian forces, but no general engagements between the main forces.

A sweeping election inquiry is on at Denver. The big violators as well as the ward bosses are being looked after.

Another attack on Zeigler, Ill., by strikers missed was made last night, but the state militia succeeded in holding its ground.

A man, staidly looking, with a knife about a foot long, stole all the savings and clothing of a German girl employed at Siegfried Arenstein's, 117 North Oregon street.

Lee Ching, the Chinaman who was arrested for operating his laundry on Sunday, is coping a strenuous fight in Justice C. W. Marshall's court today on the grounds that he was washing the Zeigler hotel linen which he was in contact in the operation of the hotel as washing the dishes.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition closed last night at St. Louis amid a wonderful blaze of glory.

J. M. Williams, who killed Steve McKinney and the latter's father, at Alvarado, Texas, was killed by a posse in attempting to arrest him.

President Diaz of Mexico, is induced into office again, thought to be the last time, amid great celebration.

Gov. M. A. Otero, of New Mexico, has appointed Amado Chavez to fill the unexpected term in the legislative council which Francisco Chavez, who was assassinated.

San Francisco experiences a severe earthquake which lasted for a few minutes, by three shocks of lesser degree.

Silver was quoted on the local market at 54 1/2; copper, 14 1/2; lead, 22 1/2; Mexican pesos, 48 1/2 @ 49 1/2.

The Pete Douglas jury is discharged after failing to agree on a verdict, one man holding out for acquittal.

HORTICULTURAL BOARD FOR EL PASO TO BE ORGANIZED

The first steps toward the creation of a county horticultural board were taken at a meeting of fruit growers at Ysleta Saturday afternoon.

Following talks by R. B. Claridge, representing the state department of agriculture, and by county farm agent Roland Harwell, the following were appointed to form the board, subject to ratification by the county commissioners: George Padell, Charles Decker, H. C. Miller, J. D. Carter, J. D. Parker, J. D. Smith and S. G. Reik. These men will meet with the county commissioners at an early date.

EARTHQUAKE BELIEVED 2900 MILES FROM CAPITAL

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—An earthquake of moderate intensity, estimated to have been centered about 2900 miles from Washington, was reported this morning on the Pacific coast at Guaymas, Sonora. The shocks began at 4:53 a. m. and continued about an hour.

DAILY RECORD.

Warrior Deeds Filled.

Franklin Heights Addition—Clifford E. Hester to E. H. Bonds, lots 17 and 18, block 15, Octavia street and Myrtle avenue; \$10 and other considerations, November 28, 1914. Government Hill Addition—W. E. Monroe and wife to Charles W. Smith, lots 24 and 25, block 1, between Houston and Lamar streets; \$2500; September 28, 1914.

Highland Addition—Morris and Charles Dickhaut, lot 18, block 104, New Orleans street, between Lamar and Florida avenues; \$250; November 28, 1914.

El Paso County—Clifford E. Hester to E. H. Bonds, 121.55 acres about one and a quarter miles west of Ysleta, Tex.; \$10 and other considerations; November 28, 1914.

Building Permits Issued. Nicholas Reyes, Mazon and Grama, 1000 sq. ft. adobe rooms, \$800.

Licensed to Marry. Howard Sherber and Leta Jacobson.

George Bruce and Edith Kramer.

Edwin Jump and Julia Hernandez.

SONGS THE DOUGHBOYS SING

"PACK UP YOUR TROUBLES IN YOUR OLD KIT-BAG."

Pack up your troubles in your old kit-bag.

And smile, smile, smile.

While you're a locust to light your smile, boys—that's the style.

What's the use of worryin'?

It never will be worth while, so pack up your troubles in your old kit-bag.

And smile, smile, smile!

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